Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1381.] FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

Dr. Perkins

INFORMS the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days, at the Indian Queen, in 4th ſtreet. He will be happy to wait on any perſons in this city, between the hours of 9 and 1, who wiſh to ſatisfy themſelves of the efficacy of his

PATENT METALLIC POINTS,

And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor: the inſtruments, and the right of uſing them, are for ſale at his lodgings.

Subjoined, are Extracts from a Pamphlet, containing many remarkable caſes, atteſted by characters of the higheſt reſpectability.

Extracts from Letters to the Author of the Metallic Diſcovery.

PIERPONT EDWARDS, Eſq. Diſtrict Attorney for the ſtate of Connecticut.

New-Haven, October 7, 1796.

Dear Sir,

I ſhould have written you laſt week, had I then been able to aſcertain certain facts, the rumour of which I had heard. A Mrs. Beers, a near neighbour to me, the wife of Eben Beers, and daughter of captain Samuel Huggins, of this town, had been, for fourteen weeks, exceedingly diſtreſſed with the Rheumatiſm, to ſuch a degree that for fourteen weeks previous to the 29th of laſt month, ſhe had not been able to walk acroſs the room even with crutches, ſave only once, when ſhe made out with the aſſiſtance of crutches to hobble part of the way acroſs her room. On the 29th of September laſt, ſhe procured a ſet of your metallic ſubſtances, and in leſs than an hour after ſhe had begun to uſe them, in the manner directed by you, ſhe roſe from her chair, and walked about her houſe, and on the next day ſhe went abroad to her neighbours, having thrown aſide her crutches. I have this day paid her a viſit in company with her father, and Timothy Jones, Eſq. who lives in the ſtreet where ſhe reſides and directly oppoſite to her reſidence, and with Capt. Abel Burrett, who is her next neighbor, and lives within eight yards of her door. I requeſted her to relate her caſe over in their preſence, which ſhe did, and theſe gentlemen all with one voice, ſupported, from their own knowledge, her ſtory. It is a duty which you owe yourſelf and the world to promulge this event. I am, very reſpectfully,

Your obedient ſervant,

PIERPONT EDWARDS.

N. B. She ſays her fever has left her, her appetite has returned, and ſhe is in a fair way to be reſtored to perfect health.

Rev. MR. SPALDING, of Salem.

This may certify, that the ſubſcriber, in his viſits among his people, has uſed Dr. Perkins's metallic points, to relieve pains and inflammations of various kinds, and has ſucceeded to his aſtoniſhment. They have ſeldom failed to relieve the head-ach, teeth-ach, ague in the face, inflammation in the eyes, cramp, cholic, rheumatiſm, pains of the breaſt and ſide, biles, ſcalds and burns—Sometimes there has been a perfect cure from one operation. A lad who had been confined three days with high ſymptoms of a fever, very hot and full of pain, by an operation of the points, deſigned to relieve his head, his face turned pale and cold, his fever and pain immediately left him, and in a few days he was out of doors; the year before, at the ſame ſeaſon, he was taken with the ſame ſymptoms, and lay extremely ſick forty days. The efficacy of the metallic points has gained great credit in this town.

JOSHUA SPALDING.

December 5, 1796.

Rev. ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

I certify, that on the 21ſt of MARCH, 1796, I ſaw Dr. Perkins's method of cure by pointed metallic inſtruments, tried with ſucceſs in the poor-houſe or hettering-houſe in Philadelphia; eſpecially upon a man who was unable to lift his right hand to his head, as was tried beforehand, but who after a few minutes operation, was able to remove it at pleaſure; and in my ſight, put it with eaſe on the top of his head and back of his neck, and in all directions.

Nearly the ſame effect took place upon a woman; and ALL that I ſaw treated, profeſſed that their pains ceaſed after being treated a ſhort time: and ſeveral came voluntarily, and in my hearing thanked the Dr. for cures he had performed on them about eight weeks before, in removing pains from them, which they declared had not ſince returned:—ſo that from what I ſaw with my own eyes, and what I have heard, I have great hopes that this method will greatly tend to alleviate the miſeries of mankind. ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1796.

Extract from a Providence Paper.

Communication.

Dr. Perkins's invention for removing pains from the human body, begins to obtain reputation in proportion to its utility and efficacy. The ſimplicity of the operation was at firſt an obſtacle to its credit; but the flood of evidence in its favor, from actual experiment, is at length too powerful to be reſiſted.

February 7. d1weotf

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Coſſaes
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckaback Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.

A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruſſled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

For Sale,

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

A FEW COPIES OF

"An account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, for the year 1795."

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME of the Lottery, No. II, for the improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & caſh 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	10,000
20 do.	500	10,000
00 do.	100	10,000
200 do.	50	10,000
400 do.	25	10,000
1,000 do.	20	20,000
15,000 do.	10	150,000
16,739 Prizes.		
33,261 Blanks.		
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are old off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

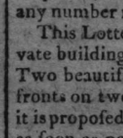
The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient number of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the fiends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may continue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the ſhort ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

N. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo



For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, maſter.

Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for ſale,

4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well aſſorted
3 Bales Iriſh Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruſſia Matts.

Alſo,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, 1awtf

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat out-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,

27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few cheſts Manchester goods well aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
10 boxes black ſewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&ſtf

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will tak freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, ſituate in a convenient part of the city; the works almoſt new, on an entirely original conſtruction, and built of the beſt materials, and may be ſet to work immediately. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. 1 1 ſ tf

Porcupine's Gazette.

Propoſals by WILLIAM COBBETT, oppoſite Chriſt Church, Philadelphia, for publiſhing a news-paper, to be entitled

Porcupine's Gazette, & Daily Advertiſer.

Methinks I hear the reader exclaim; "What! have we not Gazettes enough already?" Yes, and far too many: but thoſe that we have, are, in general, conducted in ſuch a manner that their great number, inſtead of rendering mine unneceſſary, is the only cauſe that calls for its eſtabliſhment.

The gazettes in this country have done it more real injury than all its open enemies ever did or can do. They miſlead the people at home and miſrepreſent them abroad. It was theſe vehicles of ſedition and diſcord that encouraged the counties in the Weſt to rebel; it was they that gave riſe to the depredations of Britain, by exciting the people to ſuch acts of violence againſt that nation, as left no room to doubt that we were determined on war; and it was they, when an accommodation had been happily effected, that ſtirred up an oppoſition to it ſuch as has ſeldom been witneſſed, and which was overcome by mere chance. Theſe gazettes it was, that, by miſrepreſenting the diſpoſitions of the people, encouraged the French to proceed from one degree of inſolence to another, 'till at laſt their Miniſters braves the Preſident in his chair, and a bullying commander comes and tells us that his only buſineſs is to ſeize our veſſels, in violation of a treaty, in virtue of which alone he claims a right to enter our ports: and it is theſe gazettes that now have the impudence to pefend what their falſehood and malice have produced.

I ſhall be told that the people are to blame; that they are not obliged to read theſe abominable publications. But they *do read* them; and thouſands who read them, read nothing elſe. To ſuppreſs them is impoſſible; they will vomit forth their poiſon; it is a privilege of their natures, that no law can abridge; and therefore the only mode left is, to counteract its effects.

This muſt be done, too, in their own way. Books, or periodical publications in the form of books, may be of ſome ſervice, but are by no means a match for their flying folios. A falſehood that remains uncontradicted for a month, begins to be looked upon as a truth, and when the detection at laſt makes its appearance, it is often as uſeleſs as that of the doctor who finds his patient expired. The only method of oppoſition, then, is to meet them on their own ground; to ſet foot to foot; diſpute every inch and every hair's breadth; fight them at their own weapons, and return them two blows for one.

A gazette of this ſtamp is what I have long wiſhed to ſee, but I have wiſhed and expected it in vain. Indignation at the ſupineneſs of others has at laſt got the better of all diffidence in my own capacity, and has determined me to encounter the taſk. People have heard one ſide long enough; they ſhall now hear the other.

CONDITIONS.

1. Porcupine's Gazette ſhall be of the uſual ſize, and the ſubſcription Eight Dollars a year, to be paid at the expiration of each half year.

2. Advertiſements will be inſerted at half the uſual price, which will always be required in ready money.

3. The Cenſor, containing thoſe pieces from the gazette that may appear worth preſerving in a more portable form, with ſuch amplifications and amendments as time may give riſe to, ſhall be publiſhed monthly, and each ſubſcriber ſhall be entitled to a copy, delivered with his paper at the end of the month.

4. If a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers be obtained the firſt number of the Gazette ſhall appear on, or before the 5th of March.

N. B. A ſubſcription book is now open at my ſhop, oppoſite Chriſt-church, whither gentlemen in the country, who wiſh to ſubſcribe, are requeſted to ſend their names.

Subſcriptions are taken at Boſton by Mr. James White, bookſeller; at Salem, by Mr. Debeny, poſt-maſter; at New-Haven by Mr. Beers, bookſeller; at Newbury-port, by Mr. E. Blunt, bookſeller; at New-York, by Mr. S. Campbell, bookſeller; at Baltimore, by Mr. G. Hill, bookſeller; at Cheſter-town, Maryland, by Mr. James Arthur, poſt-maſter; at Eaſton, do. by Mr. Greenbury Neal; at Frederick-town, do. by Meſſrs. Iſaac and John Mentz; at Richmond, Virg. by Meſſrs. Pritchard and Davidſon; at Norfolk, by Meſſrs. Rainbow and Hannah; and at Charleſton, by Mr. Young, bookſeller.

Jan. 28. eo10t.

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his profeſſional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a ſingle volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for ſeveral years paſt have in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the moſt extenſive collection of the lateſt Engliſh and Iriſh Editions ever imported into this country, are publiſhed, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addreſſed to G. D. in writing from any diſtance ſhall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov. 8. tu&f3w

Elegant Bruſſels & Turkey Carpeting,

For ſale by George Dobſon, No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

Decemuber 15. dtf

CAMILLA,

Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoreſs of Evelina and Cecilia, to be compriſed in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handſome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, ſtitched in blue paper, is intended to be publiſhed every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the firſt and ſecond are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subſcriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miſs Burney) the celebrated authoreſs of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels ſhe has already acquired in the literary world. The ſtrength of imagination and elegance of ſtyle, diſplayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will ſufficiently recommend to every reader of taſte and judgment, the peruſal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having peruſed this intereſting publication, preſented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thouſand pounds ſterling, as a teſtimony of her approbation of the work.

January 25 eotf

Mahogany and Logwood.

A Cargo for Sale on board of the ſhip Sally, captain Gelſton, juſt arrived from Honduras.

Apply to

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

February 9 §

JUST ARRIVED,

By the Daniſh ſhip Friendſhip, captain Matzen, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine,

In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks,

150 Boxes of Lemons,

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond & Co.

February 9 §

Red Clover Seed.

Freſh red Clover Seed of the beſt quality, in bags of 5 buſhels each
Madeira wine in pipes, fit for immediate uſe
Teneriffe wine in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks
Ditto do. of firſt quality, for the uſe of private families
Coffee in hogſheads
Jamaica ſpirits
Connecticut ſoap in ſmall boxes
Window glaſs and Spaniſh ſegars, and
Two trunks of beſt patent, plain and ribbed ſilk and cotton hoſiery, for ſale by

JOHN CRAIG.

February 1. wfſ&mtf

For Sale,

By George Deſchamps, No. 91,

NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1 tth&f

LANDING,

AT Walnut-ſtreet wharf, from on board the ſhip Peggy, captain Elliott, from Bourdeaux,

VIN DE GRAVE, or White Claret, in Hhds and Qr. Caſks
RED CLARET, in Hhds
Ditto in caſes of 24 and 30 bottles each
Green and Souchong TEAS, in quarter cheſts

For ſale by

Rundle & Leech,

No. 9 Walnut-ſtreet.

February 6 mwſtf

Peter Borger,

No. 129 Mulberry-Street,

HAS imported by the brig Tryal, captain Robert Knox, and the Good Friends, captain Smith, from Hamburg,

7000 Empty French bottles,
200 do demijohns,
246 do. filled with beans and lentils,
100 Hand Engines,
100 Ps. Platillas,
200 White Rolls—

—ALSO—

Several boxes with decanters and tumblers, half pint, pint and quarts—one invoice of Nuremberg toys—containing ſnuff-boxes, looking-glaſſes, &c.

100,000 Quills of different qualities,
150 Boxes Window Glaſs, 7-9 9-11 11-12.

—ON HAND—

10 Qr. Caſks Sherry Wine,
4 do. Brandy,
200 Caſes beſt Holland Gin,
200 Boxes Red Wine, containing 12 bottles each,
One bale of Flannels aſſorted, and
30 Ps. Cloth,
Freſh Prunes in boxes and barrels.

February 7 tu & fr

Lancaſter, Harriſburgh, Carliſle, Shippenſburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

The public are requeſted to take notice, that the partnerſhip which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between Mathias Slough of Lancaſter, and William Geer, is now diſſolved: but, not as M. Slough inſinuates to the public without juſt cauſe; as will more fully appear by a letter on the ſubject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December laſt, a recital of which is not now deemed neceſſary. Any gentleman who wiſhes to be more circumſtantially informed of the merits of this buſineſs, by applying to W. Geer may have the peruſal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly juſtifiable in attaching himſelf to any other perſon in the proſecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenſburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous ſupport the public were pleaſed to confer on the firſt effort in this buſineſs, William Geer, in conjunction with Meſſrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to proſecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and diſpatch that a zeal to oblige the public can poſſibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horſes, and every appurtenance to render the paſſage ſafe and commodious, inform thoſe who wiſh to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their ſeats at George Weed's, the ſign of the White Horſe, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaſter, Harriſburg, Carliſle and Shippenſburg. The fare as hitherto eſtabliſhed.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will ſtart every Wedneſday from the houſe of Samuel Elder, in Harriſburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thurſday, and return from thence and arrive at Harriſburg every Saturday, ſo that paſſengers deſtined for Lancaſter or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages ſtarts from the houſe of William Ferree, in Lancaſter, on every Tueſday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the weſtward; and from the houſe of MR. Samuel Elder in Harriſburg every Wedneſday morning, on the ſame evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenſburg, and returns from thence on every Thurſday: performing the ſame routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to aſcertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis ſuppoſed to Philadelphia) about four years ſince, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the higheſt importance, it will be thankfully received, by

GEO. DAVIS,

No. 313, High-ſtreet

December 31. w&ſ 2m

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 16—Continued.

Mr. Varnum. I conſider it the indiſpenſible duty of this houſe, and of each and every member of it, as much as it is in our power, to preſerve inviolate the public faith, and to make all neceſſary proviſion for the payment of the juſt debts of the United States. But in doing this, we ought to have recourſe to ſuch objects of taxation, and ſuch methods of collection, as we have reaſon to believe will be moſt agreeable to the people.

The government, no doubt, under an impreſſion, that they were doing right, have reſorted to impoſts & excites, as the proper mode of raiſing a revenue; and experience has evinced that this mode of taxation, is a feaſible one in the United States; it places very large ſums of money in your treaſury annually; and it is paid by the people, with a greater degree of chearfulneſs in this way, than it probably would through the channel of direct taxation. Many of the objects from which our revenue is raiſed, by duties of impoſt and exciſe, are articles of luxury and ſuperfluity, and as theo are generally conſidered to be ſuch, thoſe who make uſe of them, do willingly pay the tax laid on them by the government; and I preſume will continue ſo to do, ſo long as the money ſhall be appropriated to purpoſes, which are promotive of the good of the Union. Duties on thoſe articles which may be more properly claſſed among the neceſſaries of life, are paid by the conſumer when he purchaſes the article, and are leſs felt by him, than they would be, if the whole duties of a year were to be paid in a groſs ſum.

By this mode of taxation, it is true, the poor and induſtrious people, whoſe income and labor barely ſupplying them with the common neceſſaries of lire, do not pay any part of the tax or duty on wines, teas, ſilk, carriages and a great variety of matters; and why ſhould they, when their neceſſity entirely prevents their ever making uſe of them? Yet the duty is paid, and it comes from the proper ſource; the man in poſſeſſion of the money remits it to the public; and the poor man is thereby enabled to ſupply his children with bread, to aſſuage their hunger; and by clothing to guard them againſt the inclemency of the weather. Thouſands of ſuch people are within the United States. It is a maxim that will always hold good, that money muſt be looked for where it is, and not where it is not.

Hence I conceive the preſent mode of collecting a revenue, under the government of the United States, to be far preferable to a land tax: It is paid by the people with more facility, and realized by the government with more certainty.

Beſides, the ſyſtem is arranged and in a regular operation; all the officers are appointed, who would be neceſſary if a much larger ſum were to be raiſed in the ſame way; ſo that the expenſe of collecting any additional duties on impoſts and exciſe would be comparatively very ſmall.

I am therefore clearly of the opinion, that any additional ſums which may at preſent be needed, for defraying the expenſes of the government, or for the payment of their juſt debts, ought to be raiſed by duties on impoſts and exciſes: that is a method of taxation with which we are acquainted, and which experience has taught us the operation of, under this government.

But ſuch is the variegated intereſt of the United States, and ſuch their diverſified method of levying and collecting direct taxes, that no uniform ſyſtem of direct taxation can be deviſed, which will apply to the cuſtom of any two of the ſtates; and unleſs you adopt the rules of ſome one of the ſtates your ſyſtem will be diverſe from any one which has ever been practiſed upon in any part of the Union. But if you adopt the method which has been preſcribed by any one of the ſtate governments and which may probably be very properly adopted, to ſuit the circumſtances and conciliate the feelings of the people of ſuch ſtate, even in that caſe, you will have the prevailing opinion of fifteen ſtates out of ſixteen, directly oppoſed to your ſyſtem. And this opinion having been acquired from long experience of the operation of direct taxes (which moſt of the ſtates have of neceſſity conſtantly had reſort to, for the ſupport of their ſtate governments, and for diſcharging the debts contracted in the late war with Great-Britain) and which being founded on local circumſtances, habits and attachments, are very hard to be eradicated, will very much retard the operation of the ſyſtem, if not render it entirely impracticable.

The Secretary's report on this ſubject brings into view, three modes of levying direct taxes, with which the Houſe are acquainted.

The firſt of theſe modes has for its object, an apportionment on each ſtate, on conſtitutional principles aſſigning a time for the money to be paid into the treaſury, on failure of any ſtate, to be aſſeſſed and collected by the authority of the United States, upon the ſame objects of taxation and purſuant to the ſame rules by which the laſt taxes were aſſeſſed and collected in ſuch ſtate.

"1ſt. That an Act of Congreſs ſhould be paſſed, declaring the quotas of the different ſtates; aſſigning a time for payment into the treaſury, and preſcribing, in caſes of delinquency, that the ſaid quotas ſhould be aſſeſſed and collected by authority of the United States, upon the ſame objects of taxation, and purſuant to the ſame rules by which the laſt taxes were aſſeſſed and collected by the reſpective ſtates.

"2d. That the Act of Congreſs ſhould direct that the propoſed tax ſhould be aſſeſſed and collected under authority of the United States, upon the ſame objects of taxation, and purſuant to the rules of the collection by which taxes are collected in ſtates reſpectively.

"3d. That the Act of Congreſs ſhould define certain objects of taxation and principles of aſſeſſment, according to which the propoſed tax ſhould be aſſeſſed in all the ſtates, to be collected purſuant to uniform regulations."

The report treats the firſt mode as entirely unworthy of confidence. It gives ſome countenance to the ſecond mode; but finally concludes that it is ineligible—the third mode is recognized as the preferable one; and has been agreed to by the committee of ways and means; but, ſir, I muſt take the liberty of differing from them in opinion on the ſubject; the mode which they have agreed to, is in my mind by far the moſt exceptionable of the three.

It deſtroys that equality of taxation, which ought to characterize every nation, and which by ſtrict attention and induſtry, founded on the true principles of equal liberty, from many years experience, moſt of the ſtates in the Union, have in a good meaſure, acquired the knowledge of and adopted.

It is calculated to ſaddle the induſtrious farmers of our country with an unjuſt burthen. From the induſtry, toil, and fatigue, of thoſe whoſe lot it is to till the earth, all orders, faculties and profeſſions of men derive their ſupport. How many thouſands of people in the United States, live from year to year without once feeling the fatigue of hard labor? and many of them ſwimming in luxury, from the effects of capitals artfully acquired from the hard earnings of the unwary laborer. And ſhall a ſyſtem of direct taxation be adopted under the government, which the people have formed upon the principles of equal liberty, which will oblige the induſtrious farmer to pay a land tax, and a tax on his building, which in moſt inſtances includes nineteen-twentieths of his property; and all the money holders, holders of all other kinds of property, and thoſe who from profeſſion, or emolument derived from the operation of our government, are living in affluence, be exonerated from any part of the burthen, except a ſmall pittance for the houſes they live in? No, ſir, it appears to me, that a ſyſtem like this never can be agreed to in this houſe. Again, ſetting aſide the dependence of the community, on the induſtry of the farmer and the mechanic for food and raiment, are not theſe the men on whom the government muſt principally rely, for perſonal ſervice, in defence of the country, in caſe of an invaſion from a foreign enemy? If ſo, which I preſume will not be controverted, are they not entitled to equal privileges with their fellow citizens, according to the property they poſſeſs? moſt aſſuredly they are: but very widely otherwiſe will be the caſe, if the ſyſtem before you ſhould be adopted. The time that muſt be ſpent in forming an eſtimate on new principles through the United States, and the great number of new officers (at leaſt 3,500 would be neceſſary) in aſſeſſing and collecting the tax would add very eſſntially to the burthen. If a direct tax ſhould ever become neceſſary under this government, I hope it will embrace all the objects of taxation, which have been deſignated by the particular ſtate governments; and notwithſtanding the ingenious reaſoning in the ſecretary's report, againſt the practibility of the ſecond mode therein ſtated, I am unable to figure to myſelf any poſſible inconvenience which would ariſe from it on the ground of the objections. And why that ſyſtem was not adhered to in the report, am at a loſs, for the reſolve directing the report to be made contemplated no other.

But I am, from my preſent opinion induced to give the ſyſtem firſt mentioned in the report the preference. The ſeveral ſtates being convinced, that the authority of the general government would be exerciſed, if the money was not furniſhed by the time prefixed, they would in all probability make the remittance; but if any ſtate ſhould fail of doing it, this government would make the aſſeſſment on the inhabitants of the delinquent ſtate; and would be under as good advantages for collecting it, as it would have been to have made the aſſeſſment on the inhabitants in the firſt inſtance; and the reaſoning in the report does not apply to the caſe, for under the former government the Congreſs had no power to aſſeſs money on individuals in any caſe, and therefore were under the neceſſity of depending on the will of the ſtate government alone, for a compliance with the requiſitions; but under the preſent government the power of Congreſs to aſſeſs and collect ſuch deficiency, is commenſurate with their power to make the requiſition.

This mode of laying direct taxes, would require no new officers, the money would be collected by the ſtate officers with the ſtate taxes, and would be attended with much leſs expence to the people, than either of the other modes preſented.

But there are almoſt inſeparable objections to a direct tax under this government, view it in what light you pleaſe; and I preſume, that the government never will adopt one, until all the objects of indirect taxation are exhauſted and the demands on the treaſury make it indiſpenſably neceſſary. Is that the caſe at this time? No Sir, I think it is not; but that very large additional ſums may be drawn from that ſource if it were neceſſary.

Before we go fully into an inveſtigation of the principles of a Land Tax, perhaps it would be expedient to enquire, into the annual receipts and expenditures at the treaſury, and to ſatisfy ourſelves whether there is, or is not a neceſſity of laying additional taxes of any kind And if on rational calculation it ſhould be found, that the proceeds of exiſting taxes, will be commenſurate with the demands on the treaſury, for the four ſucceeding years, your land tax will certainly be unneceſſary. Being myſelf convinced of the fact, I will take the liberty of ſtating the principles on which my opinion is founded.

The annual expence of the government, including all demands, is eſtimated by the Secretary of the Treaſury, up to the year 1801, at	7,463,000
The report eſtimates the duties on imports and tonnage, by the actual receipts into the Treaſury, in 1795, at	5,558,961.26
From exciſes on the ſame principle, at	337,255.36
The revenue from the poſt-office, at	35,000
Bank dividend, at	150,000
Intereſt on redeemed ſtock	88,636.65
On patents, &c.	746.73
Amounting to	6,200,600
Which leaves an annual balance againſt the Treaſury of	1,262,400

But it is to be obſerved that this ſtatement is made from the money received into the Treaſury in 1795, and is the product of the revenue in 1794. And by recurring to the revenue returns for 1795, we find the net amount of duties on impoſts and tonnage in that year is 7,959,409,70.

Which gives a balance in favour of the Treaſury beſides ſupplying the ſum calculated to be raiſed by direct tax of 496,409,70.

The amount of the revenue to be derived from Exciſe, is alſo eſtimated from the actual receipts in the Treaſury in 1795, and is indiſputably much too low; for in many parts of the United States the exciſe law had juſt begun to operate in 1794, in which year a great part of the receipts of the Treaſury in 1795, actually accrued. It is, I think, moſt proper to take this eſtimate from the moſt recent date of receipts, and

From Sept. 30, 1795 to Oct. 1, 1796, the receipts on account of the exciſe were	469,579.31
Since that ſum has been collected from the people, an additional tax has been laid by way of excife, which will conſiderably increaſe that branch of the revenue.	
Poſt-Office revenue	
Dividend of Bank products	35,000
Intereſt on redeemed ſtock	150,000
On Patents	86,636 65
	74.75
Whole amount of net revenue	8,492,700.41

From the great increaſe of the Revenue from 1795 to 1796, I think that this ſtatement can be relied on, with a degree of certainty, as a proper eſtimate of our annual revenue from exiſting taxes, which gives an annual balance in favor of the treaſury, of 1,029,700.41

The Secretary of the Treaſury, in his report on the ſubject of direct taxes, eſtimates the annual expenſe of the military and naval department and military penſioners at 2,000,000

The eſtimate in detail for thoſe departments for 1797 1,508,890

And I am of opinion that the real annual expence of thoſe departments, will fall conſiderably ſhort of this eſtimate taking it for four years, if proper economy is uſed, which will further increaſe the ſurplus money in your treaſury. The general ſtaff of the army are by the laws of the U. States, to be continued no longer than the fourth day of March next, and therefore the items which apply to them in the eſtimate cannot be conſidered as an annual expence.

The pay of the general ſtaff eſtimated up to the 4th of March next	874.31
As the United States are in a ſtate of peace, and their army have only garriſon duty to do, the keeping up a corps of dragoons can be of no uſe whatever, & a conſiderable ſaving will be made by reducing the corps	
The dragoons' annual pay amounts to	9,480
General ſtaff ſubſiſtence to 4th March next, 2,190 rations at 20 cents per ration is	578
Forage for the general ſtaff	217.13
Cavalry forage	9,696
The equipments for the cavalry	2,135 66
Horſes for the cavalry	13,950
The Secretary has eſtimated the expenſe of the quarter-maſter's department at 250,000 dollars. I am led to believe that the ſtate of the army will admit of a reduction of that expenſe	100,000
A reduction of 50,000 Indian rations it being half the number ſtated in the eſtimate	10,000
Expence of running the line of the Indian territory	10,000
For building mills, &c. at Oneida	5,000
Theſe items amount to	161,931.10
Deduct this laſt ſum from the eſtimate for 1797 leaves	1,346,958
And this laſt ſum deducted from the 2000,000 ſtated in the report on the ſubject of direct taxes, as an eſtimate of the annual expence of the army and navy & military penſions gives another balance in favor of the Treaſury, of	633,041.10
This ſum, together with the ſurplus revenue in favor of the treaſury make	1,682,741.51

This ſum is the net produce of our annual revenues over the ſums neceſſary to diſcharge all demands on the Treaſury for the four ſucceeding years.

From this ſtatement, which is taken from authentic documents, does it not clearly appear that it is entirely unneceſſary, and even inexpedient to impoſe additional taxes of any denomination in the preſent ſeſſion? While the exiſting taxes give you a net income of more than a million and an half of dollars annually, over and above the annual demand, which can, in the common courſe of occurrences, be made on the Treaſury, for the four ſucceeding years, can you with any propriety, lay additional burthens on the people? It has often been obſerved, in the courſe of the debate on this ſubject, that all would agree in the neceſſity of additional taxes; but ſo far from an unanimous concurrence in this opinion, on a candid examination of the ſubject, with an uſual reliance on the common courſe of events, will not every member of this houſe, conſider *any* additional taxes to be unneceſſary. [To be continued.]

TRENTON, February 7.

On Saturday laſt the inhabitants of this city were highly gratified by the opening of the navigation of the Aſſanpink.

At 15 minutes paſt 10 o'clock the new boat HOPE, conſtructed by gen. Brearly and Mr. David Hutchinſon, on purpoſe for this navigation, left David's Town, at which place the upper lock is ſituated, and arrived here at 15 minutes paſt one. On board her came the preſident and managers of the company and near fifty other perſons, ſhe paſſed the firſt lock in exactly ſix minutes, and the ſecond in ſeven, at the third ſhe was detained about half an hour owing to its not being in perfect readineſs, notwithſtanding which ſhe made good her voyage, calculated at 10 or 12 miles, exactly in three hours.

This is but about half the diſtance to which it is contemplated to extend the navigation, but it is preſumed no more locks will be neceſſary in the whole extent of its courſe.

On the firſt appearance of the boat in ſight of the town the company on board gave three cheers which was anſwered by a federal ſalute from Capt. Collins, who had politely, though on a ſhort notice, collected a few of his men for that purpoſe, after which, at the moment of landing, the crouds of people who lined both ſhores of the creek ſaluted with three hearty cheers.

The preſident and managers, and a number of the gentlemen who came down in the boat then retired to a public houſe, where they dined together and ſpent the afternoon with great ſociability and hilarity.

This being the firſt attempt at inland navigation which has been carried into effect in this ſtate, it has had to encounter every obſtacle which incredulity and prejudice could throw in its way, all of which it has ſurmounted with much leſs difficulty and expenſe than was at firſt contemplated by its warmeſt advocates, and we flatter ourſelves it will ſerve as an introduction to more extenſive and uſeful undertakings.

By the ſucceſs of this ſcheme, trifling as it is in compariſon with many others, an avenue is opened, and a cheap, eaſy and ſafe mode of conveyance eſtabliſhed to this city through an extenſive and fertile part of the country, and what is of great conſequence, very large tracts of timber and woodland are laid open to our uſe, which have been heretofore at ſo great a diſtance from any water carriage or market as to render them of little or no value either to the proprietors or others.

We are informed that the ſubſcription book is now open at the office of the treaſurer of the company in Trenton, a few more ſhares being wanted to enable the managers to complete the navigation through its whole courſe; as ſoon as theſe are obtained the books will be finally cloſed.

Thoſe who ſubſcribe now, do it under double advantage; the ſucceſs of the undertaking being fully aſcertained, and the buſineſs in immediate operation, there is now a moral certainty that the profits will yield them a handſome intereſt for their money.

SAVANNAH, January 20.

The following letter was yeſterday received, from the governor of Pennſylvania, by John Y. Noel, Eſq. *Mayor of this City.*

SIR,

I received with the ſincereſt ſympathy and regret, your communication, reſpecting the calamity that has recently afflicted the city of Savannah, and deemed it my duty to claim the interpoſition of the legiſlature, in order to ſecure an immediate and liberal contribution, for the relief of our diſtreſſed fellow citizens of the State of Georgia. I have now the pleaſue of tranſmitting to you a copy of the act by which Fifteen Thouſand Dollars, have been chearfully appropriated for that benevolent purpoſe; and to inform you, that Samuel M. Fox, Robert Waln, and Charles Biddle, Eſquires, are charged with remitting the amount to you, by the ſafeſt and moſt expeditious conveyance.

It is my earneſt wiſh, that the example of Pennſylvania, may be purſued throughout the United States; and I ſhall rejoice, in hearing at an early period, that the inhabitants o Savannah, affectionately ſuccoured by their brethren, and honorably ſeppported by their own induſtry, have been reſtored to the flouriſhing condition, that they had previouſly attained, notwirhſtanding the ravages to which Georgia had been peculiarly expoſed, during our revolutionary conteſt.

Accept the ſentimenrs of perſonal eſteem, with which I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient,
Humble ſervant,

THOS. MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1796.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 4.

The rivers Ohio, Allegheny, and Monongahela were frozen over from the 28th of November until Monday laſt, when the ice gave way, and the navigation is now entirely free from obſtruction.

Red Pole, a principal Chief of the Shawaneſe nation of Indians, died in this place on Saturday laſt—and the day following was buried with the honors of war. He was on his return home from viſiting the Preſident of the United States.

BOSTON, January 31.

ANSWER OF THE SENATE
TO THE ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

THE Senate, having ſo recently taken occaſion to expreſs their ſenſe of the diſtinguiſhed ſervices and merits of the Preſident of the United States, and the feelings excited by his intention to retire from the burthens of public life, have only now to ſay, that they perfectly accord with your Excellency in the ſentiments on that ſubject, contained in your communication to the Legiſlature.

The general voice of the United States has declared, that every ſcene of his illuſtrious life has been marked with the pureſt attachment to his country, and the moſt enlightened zeal to inſure her permanent felicity.

May America ever poſſeſs citizens whoſe ability and patriotiſm will add luſtre to ſo bright an example; and may the influence of his character cauſe our country to feel, that, though removed from the active ſcenes of government, he has not ceaſed to promote her poſterity.

The Senate, Sir, are ſenſible of the high importance of preſerving, uncontaminated, that moſt eſſential privilege of freemen, the right of election. Should the laws already made to inſure that object, be found defective, they doubt not additional ſecurities will be provided.

The attention ſhewn by the people of the United States, in a late important election, to thoſe diſtinguiſhed citizens who early ſtepped forth, and have continued firm in the cauſe of freedom, ſhews their attachment to the principles which formed the baſis of their government, and evinces the gratitude of true republicans to thoſe who have been inſtrumental in their happineſs.

We have ever been deeply impreſſed with the importance of ſupporting thoſe inſtitutions which tend to promote the progreſs of religion, morality and uſeful knowledge; and ſhall ever be ready to give all proper encouragement to eſtabliſhments ſo eſſential to the freedom and happineſs of a people.

The militia of this commonwealth is a ſubject which has heretofore occupied much of the attention of the Senate, and we ſhall be ready at all times to give it that conſideration which its importance requires. When we call to mind the important ſervices rendered to the cauſe of liberty, in the early ſtages of our revolution, by an undiſciplined militia, we cannot but hope, that the ſyſtem will be ſo improved, that our commonwealth will never have occaſion to reſort, for her defence, to the hazardous expedient of a ſtanding army in times of peace.

Your Excellency having announced your determination to retire from the public ſervice, the Senate aſk leave to expreſs the ſenſe they entertain of the many and important ſervices rendered by you to our common country.

In times of difficulty and danger you, Sir, were eminently engaged in the cauſe of freedom; and years of unremitted exertion, in various civil departments, ſince the eſtabliſhment of our independence, prove the intereſt you have felt in the preſervation of ſo invaluable a bleſſing.

To have lived to ſee the independence of your country firmly eſtabliſhed, her proſperity increaſing, and the principles of liberty and good government daily gaining ſtrength, muſt be a ſource of happineſs in retirement equal to the loudeſt wiſhes of your heart.

It is the ſincere wiſh of the Senate that you may enjoy ſuch a meaſure of health, as will long permit you to witneſs and partake of the bleſſings of that independence which you have ſo largely contributed to inſure; and that the evening of your life may be as tranquil and happy, as its morning and meridian have been active and honorable.

THE
Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 10.

Further European Accounts will be given To-morrow, viz.—Two Letters from Berthier—Moreaus Letter—A publication of the Directory, and sundry Miscellaneous Articles, which the late hour the Mail arrived at, preclude the possibility of our inserting this day.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	16/4
Three per Cent.	9/6
4½ per Cent.	
5½ per Cent.	
Deferred Six per Cent.	11/9
BANK United States,	11 per ct
—— Pennsylvania,	13 do.
—— North America,	40 do.
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares,	25 per ct.
—— Pennsylv.	par.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days,	62 1-2
—— at 60 days,	60
—— at 90 days,	57 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder.	40
—— 90 days,	42

One of the Ship-Carpenters at work upon the frigate yesterday fell from the scaffolding, by making a false step and almost instantly expired. To the catastrophe more melancholy, the unfortunate man has left a wife and four children.

A letter is in town, dated at Paris, November 27, 1796, which mentions that a courier had been dispatched from thence, in order to negociate for a general suspension of hostilities: the letter also mentions that it was expected a profound peace would immediately ensue.

☞ An Adjourned meeting of the *Philosophical Society* will be held at their Hall at 6 o'clock this Evening.

February 10.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Brig Molly, Medlin, Port-au-Prince
Tryal, Knox, Hamburgh
Schr. Jupiter, Burbank, New-York
Polly, Church, Gonaives

The brig Ann, Ricards, 20 days from Trinidad, is arrived at Marcus Hook.—Left at Trinidad the following vessels, belonging to this port:

Schooners, Morning Star, Hart; Cousins, Duvall; Dick, Brown.

Brig Mary, Cunsingham—also four sail of British ships of the line and one frigate.

A ship and two schooners entered the Capes at the same time with the Jupiter, arrived last evening from New-York.

A letter received in town yesterday, from the Havannah, dated January 26, mentions that there was no prospect of the ship Golden Age being released.

The brig Sally, Hayes, from this port, is arrived at Antigua.

Capt. Hayes of the brig Sally, on his passage to Antigua, lat. 33, long. 65, on the 17th December fell in with the wreck of a large new brig, female figure head and quarter badges, but blowing hard, and a very high sea, he could not discover any name on the stern, or venture to send on board her.

BOSTON, February 1.

Arrived the ship Magnet, capt. Choate, 47 days from Liverpool; sailed in company with Caroline, of Newburyport; capt. Alden, for Boston; ship Townsend, Patterson, of Boothbay, for Wiscasset. Left there ship President, of Wiscasset, captain Byington, for New-York, to sail in 10 days; ship Merchant, Fitz, of Portland, for Charleston, to sail in a few days; brig Neptune, of Warren, for Charleston, to sail in 10 days; ship Columbus, of Philadelphia, to sail in a few days; brig Commerce, Tuttle, of Portsmouth, for Norfolk; ship Connecticut, of New London, from Kennebeck, just arrived, passage 30 days; ship Hamburg Packet, Clay, for Philadelphia, to sail 15th Jan. Captain Choate spoke no vessels on his passage.

By this day's Mails.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.

Interesting Foreign Advices.

[By the Magnet, Choate, arrived here in 50 days from Liverpool. London Papers to Dec. 6.

PARIS, December 1.

BUONAPARTE,

Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

"Head quarters at Verona, 29 Brumaire, Nov. 19.

"I have been so harrassed with fatigue, citizens directors, that it has been impossible for me to make known all the military movements, that have preceded the battle of Arcole, which has decided the fate of Italy.

"Informed that field marshal Alvinzy, commanding the army of the emperor, approached Verona, for the purpose of forming a junction with the divisions of his army in Tyrol, I filed off along the Adige, with the divisions of Angereau and Massena, and in the night of the 24th and 25th, threw a bridge of boats across at Ronco, where we passed that river. I was in hopes of arriving in the morning at Villa Nova, and by that means taking the enemy's park of artillery and baggage, and attacking them in flank and rear. The head-quarters of general Alvinzy were at Caldero. But the enemy, who had heard of some movements, had sent a regiment of Croats, and some regiments of Hungarians, into the village of Arcole, extremely strong by its position in the midst of marshes and canals.

"This village stopped the advanced guard of the army during the whole day. It was in vain that all the generals, feeling the importance of the time, precipitated themselves at its head to oblige our columns to pass the little bridge of Arcole. Too much courage was dangerous. They were almost all wounded. Generals Verdier, Bon, Verne, Lasne, were put out of combat. Angereau, laying hold of a standard, advanced to the extremity of the bridge, where he remained for several minutes without producing any effect. Meanwhile it was necessary to pass that bridge, or take a circuitous route of several leagues, which would have made our whole operation miscarry: I repaired myself to the spot; I asked the soldiers if they still were the conquerors of Lodi? My presence produced an emotion among the troops; which still determined me to risk the passage. General Lasne, already wounded twice with shot, received a third and more dangerous wound. General Vignolle was also wounded. We were obliged to renounce forcing the village in front, and to wait till a column, commanded by general Guieux, whom I had sent thro' Albaredo, had arrived; he did not arrive till night, took the village, four pieces of cannon, and made some hundreds of prisoners. In the interval general Massena attacked a division which the enemy made desile from their head-quarters against our left, discomfited, and put it completely to the route.

"It had been thought expedient to evacuate, during night, the village of Arcole, and we expected, at day-break, to be attacked by the whole army of the enemy, who were found to have had time to file off with their baggage and parks of artillery, and to advance to the rear to receive us.

"At day-break, the combat commenced every where with the greatest alertness. Massena, who was on the left, put the enemy to the rout, and pursued them to the gates of Caldero. General Robert who was on the middle causeway with the 75th, defeated the enemy with the bayonet, and covered the field of battle with dead bodies. I ordered the Adjutant-General to advance along the Adige, with a half brigade to turn the whole left of the enemy, but the country presented invincible obstacles: it was in vain for the brave General to plunge himself up to the neck in water: he could not effect a diversion of any consequence. In the night between the 26th and 27th (Nov. 16, 17) I had bridges thrown over the canals and the marshes.

"General Angereau passed them with his division. At six in the morning we were within sight; General Massena, on the left; General Robert in the centre, and General Angereau on the right. The enemy attacked the centre vigorously, which fell back. I then drew the 32d from the left, and placed it in ambuscade in the woods, and the instant the enemy pressed the centre and was on the point of turning our right General Gardanne, at the head of the 32d, sallied forth from his ambuscade, took the enemy in flank, and made horrible carnage.

"The left of the enemy was supported by the marshes, and awed our right by their superior number. I ordered citizen Hercule, the officer of my guides, to choose 25 men of his company to advance along the Adige, to the distance of half a league, to turn all the marshes which supported the enemy's left, and to fall afterwards into full gallop, into the enemy's rear, and make several trumpets sound.—This manœvre was perfectly successful; the hostle infantry gave way, and General Angereau took advantage of the moment. But it still made resistance, though it was retreating when a small column of between 8 and 9000 men, with 4 pieces of cannon, whom I had made defile through Porto Lignago, to take position in the rear of the enemy, and to fall upon their backs during the combat, finished by completely putting them to the rout. General Massena, who had returned to the centre, marched straight to the village of Arcole, which he took, and pursued the enemy to near the village of St. Bonifacio, but night prevented our going farther.

"The fruit of the battle of Arcole is between 4 and 5000 prisoners, 4 stand of colours, and 18 pieces of cannon. The enemy lost at least 4000 killed, and had as many wounded. Besides the generals whom I mentioned, Generals Robert and Gardenne were wounded. The adjutant general Vandelin has been killed. I had killed 2 of my aids de camp, citizens Elliot and Muiron, two officers of the greatest distinction; though young, still they promised to gain one day the highest military rank with glory. Our loss, though inconsiderable was very severe, because it included all the principal officers.

"Meanwhile gen. Vaubois has been attacked, and his important position at Rivolt forced; this has uncovered the blockade of Mantua. We sent the cavalry to Vicenza, where I had left gen. Kilmaine with 3000 men.

"At this moment I have rallied the division of Vaubois, I forced it, and it is at Castelnovo. Angerau is at Verona, Massena about Villanova. I will pursue it into Tyrol, and then wait the surrender of Mantua, which cannot hold out a fortnight longer. The artillery has covered itself with glory.

"The generals and officers of the Staff displayed an unexampled activity and bravery. Twelve or fifteen were killed; it was really a deadly combat; there is not one but what has his clothes pierced with bullets.

"I will send you the colours taken from the enemy.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

[In a letter from gen. Berthier, detailing the event of the above actions, the following French officers are mentioned as being killed or wounded, viz. killed, ad. gen. Vardelin, aid du camps to gen. Buonaparte, Muiron and Elliot. Wounded, gen. Vignolle, Lasne, Verdier, Gardenne, Bon, Robert and Verne.]

LONDON, December 6.

Notices from the Lords of the Admiralty are posted up in Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, informing the inhabitants that all fireships, gunboats, &c. are completely equipped, and inviting the people to learn the use of artillery, and go on board these craft, in case the French should attempt to invade this kingdom, which, according to this state paper, appears to be a matter seriously intended.

EVENTS AT THE UPPER RHINE.

Moreau, writes Nov. 22—That the garrison of Kehl had made a vigorous sortie; the Austrian line was forced without a shot; all their artillery was spiked; 20 pieces were taken. If such success had been expected, arrangements would have been made for pursuing it further. 700 prisoners were made, among whom was a Col. and a Major. The battle was the most obstinate of the war; many Germans must have been killed. The French Gen. Desaix, had his horse killed under him, and was himself wounded. Gen Lacombe's horse was wounded.

LATEST FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

Commissioner Berthier, writes to the commandant of Lombardy, and also to the Executive Directory, under date of November 19, at Verona, giving particulars of several bloody actions after November 12, the occurrences previous to which day, he had already written an account of*. At that period, the Austrian general Alvinzy, had effected a junction with a column from Tyrol, and had an army of 40,000 men. Nov. 14, this army came in sight of the French and proposed to give a pitched battle; which, however, Buonaparte prevented. French general Vaubois, was to oppose the Austrian right wing, under general Davidovitch. A bridge of boats was placed over the Adige, that troops might pass to fall on Alvinzy's rear, cut off his communications, seize his magazines and his park of artillery—and deprive him of subsistence. French generals Massena and Angereau were sent across the Adige. Massena first fell in with some of the enemy's out posts, whom he worsted. Angereau also drove in several posts, but was stopped at Village Arcole by the Austrians, whose fire flanked a dyke it was necessary to pass. In vain did Angereau endeavor to encourage his men, by stepping to their head with a standard, and trying to lead them on—the fire was too intense. Buonaparte, when informed of these difficulties, ordered general Guieux to assist them with 2000 men: Buonaparte went also himself. He addressed the troops, reminded them that they were the same men that had taken the bridge at Lodi, raised a spirit of enthusiasm to profit by it. He leaped from his horse, seized a standard, remounted, rushed forward, and cried, *Follow your general.* The column instantly advanced, and were within thirty yards of the bridge, when the terrible fire of the Austrians made them fall back—Generals Vignolle and Lasne were wounded. Muiron, aid-de-camp to general in chief, was killed. Buonaparte was thrown from his horse into a marsh, from whence he escaped with difficulty—he mounted again, the column rallied, and the Austrians kept within their entrenchments. At night general Guieux carried this village of Arcole—but retired with prisoners and four pieces of cannon. The Austrians in the night sent their valuables to Vincenza—drew their whole force towards Ronco—and again occupied Arcole in force. November 16, the Austrians commenced the attack—Massena worsted the enemy, took 1,500 prisoners, 6 cannon and 4 standards. Angereau likewise repulsed the enemy but could not carry Arcole. Seven generals were wounded before this village. Buonaparte endeavored to establish a passage across the canal but could not. Adjutant-general Vial was up to his neck in the water in trying to ford the canal; and at this time Elliot, another of the general in chiefs aids, was killed.

Nov. 17, a new attack was made by the French.—Massena engaged on the left of the causeway. Angereau, for the third time, attempted Arcole. Massena was successful; but Angereau was again repulsed, and fell back in disorder to the bridge of Ronco. Massena came to the assistance of Angereau, and then victory declared for the French. The enemy were put to flight—and quitting all their positions retreated to Vicenza. Nov. 18, the French pursued the Austrians to Vicenza, and took several barges ladened with pontoon stores, and picked up some prisoners. During these events the French left wing was driven from Rivoli by the right wing of the Imperial army under Davidovitch—but the next day the whole republican army was to attack him; and were confident of either capturing his troops or obliging him to fly to Tyrol. The surrender of Mantua was expected to follow immediately. In all these actions the French took about 5000 prisoners (57 officers included) killed and wounded a vast number, took 4 standards, 18 pieces of cannon, many caissons, several barges, and a great number of scaling ladders which the Germans had prepared for assaulting Verona. 7 French Gens. were wounded. (2 very severely) viz. Lasne, Vignolle, Verdier, Gardanne, Bonn, Robert and Verne.—Muiron and Elliot, aids, and adj gen. Vardeling, killed.

Buonaparte wrote to the directory the same day, with a similar narration of events.—He mentions a stratagem by which he secured the victory: he sited off citizen Hercule, with 25 men, to the marshes in the rear of the Imperialists: They drew near, without being perceived—and suddenly sounding several trumpets, the Germans supposed a large body was at the back of them, and were thrown into a confusion, from which they could not be rallied. He states that the Austrians had 4000 killed, and as many wounded; that the loss of the French was severe. He says, this action has decided the fate of Italy; and declares, that he shall beat Gen. Davidovitch the next day.

To the Citizens of Philadelphia.

I ONCE more come forward to trouble you with a Subscription. Read Mr. BARLOW's letter to your government, relating to the American Captives at Algiers, and excuse me.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

My Elephant will be exhibited for the Benefit of those most unfortunate fellow-sufferers and brothers. The price will be optional; but not less than 1-4 of a dollar—children and servants at half price I shall attend myself and I will wait on two or more of the citizens rendered to their country, and request them to be that day at the place of the exhibition. On Tuesday price of admission will be half a dollar. ST. MARY.

The other Printers are requested to publish the above.

February 10 3t

A Principal Book-Keeper

IS wanted in one of the Public Offices. Enquire of the Printer. February 10 §6t

Pantheon,

AND RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE.

For EQUESTRIAN and STAGE PERFORMANCES.

Corner of Chesnut and Sixth-streets.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mr. FRANKLIN, Riding-Master.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Saturday, 11th February,

Being the first Benefit he has taken in this country, there will be the greatest collection of capital Entertainments ever presented in one night, consisting of

Horsemanship

Rope-Dancing.

The famous Horse

Cornplanter,

Will exhibit his astonishing Performances.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling,

STILL VAULTING.

The whole of the Horsemanship to conclude with

The Taylor's Journey to Brentford.

After which will be brought forward, a COMIC BALLET (never performed here) called

The Dutch Wake;

Or, The Sailor's Return from Algiers.

*** Tickets to be had at the usual places. ¶1t

Mr. Pickering's Letter.

This Day Published,

AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,

Price three eights of a Dollar.

THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 4. 6t

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1797.

By a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the exports of the United States, made to Congress, it appears that there has been exported during the last year

To Russia	47,381	in value
Sweden	1,096,407	
Denmark	2,675,509	
Netherlands	7,875,364	
Great-Britain	23,161,545	
Imperial Territory & Dependencies	35,959	
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	9,471,498	
France and its dominions	11,623,314	
Spain and its dominions	3,650,678	
Portugal and do.	559,448	
Italy and do.	1,100,522	
China & the East-Indies	1,352,860	
West-Indies	3,367,940	
Africa	537,355	
North West Coast	23,510	
Europe for a market, &c.	481,725	
Total Doll.	67,064,097	

Those exports were made from the States in the following proportion:

New-Hampshire	378,161
Massachusetts	9,949,345
Rhode-Island	1,589,872
Connecticut	1,452,793
New York	12,208,027
New-Jersey	59,227
Pennsylvania	17,513,866
Delaware	201,142
Maryland	9,201,315
Virginia	5,268,615
North-Carolina	671,487
South-Carolina	7,620,049
Georgia	950,158
Total	67,064,097

Extract from the speech of the governor of Kentucky to both houses of the legislature of that state, November 9.

"It is with peculiar pleasure that I call your attention to the present situation of our country. If we take a retrospective view of the western parts of the United States immerged in war, and of this state in particular, so lately harrassed by the frequent inroads of a cruel savage foe, spreading terror and distress on all our frontiers; and compare it with its situation at present, when by the directions and exertions of the federal government, as the instrument of a wise and gracious Providence, the blessings of peace are not only in expectation, but in our enjoyment; if we advert to the encrease of our population, the rapid extension of our settlements to the extremities of our territory in almost every direction, the flourishing state of our agriculture and improvements, and the establishment in various places of manufactures; if we contemplate the succession of a year of the greatest plenty to a year of the greatest scarcity, and the prospects which are opened to agriculture and commerce by the free navigation of the river Mississippi—an object so long and so earnestly desired by the western people, and now secured to us by the treaty concluded between the United States and the king of Spain; if we take into our view this accumulation of blessings, where is the nation that hath greater reason to be thankful, to be contented and happy?"

Died at Schenectady, on the 1st instant, JAMES DUANE, Esq. late Mayor of this city, and afterwards District Judge of the United States for the District of New York—in which capacities he was highly esteemed by the gentlemen of the profession, but as a man of great legal acquirements, and of firmness and integrity in all his decisions. America is also highly indebted to him for his patriotic and able exertions during the late war.

Died at Marblehead, General JOHN GLOVER; a citizen, whose services during the revolution, will ever render his memory dear to the friends of his country.

New Theatre.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, February 10,
Will be presented, (for the fifth time) an Historical Play, called

Columbus;

Or, A WORLD DISCOVERED.

To which will be added,

A COMIC OPERA, in 2 acts, (as performed at Covent Garden Theatre upwards of 150 nights) called

Lock and Key.

On Monday—A celebrated NEW COMEDY, (written by the author of Columbus, The Children in the Wood, &c.) called THE WAY TO GET MARRIED; with Enter-

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On SATURDAY EVENING,

February 11th, at 7 o'clock,

At 7 o'clock, will be delivered

The Effects of Ambition and Guilt,

Considered, traced and exemplified in the character of

Macbeth.

With a recitation of the whole character, and moral and critical observations on the character, and on the author.

☞ *On Tuesday, February 14,*

Recitations from the Character of

HAMLET,

With observations on the Tragedy and the author.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

IN THE PRESS,

And speedily will be published,

By William Cobbett and John Ormrod,

TWO LETTERS

On the Proposals for

PEACE,

With

The Regicide Directory

OF FRANCE.

By the Right Honorable EDMUND BURKE, Esquire.

February 10 f&m

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled "An act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1	Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10	of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20	of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43	of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100	of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100	of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220	of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500	of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Resolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the first day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,
Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Joseph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standish Forde,
Francis West,
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery,
Managers.

Jan. 20. th&s.tf

FOR SALE,
At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

Le Breton,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tts

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trenk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

A CARD.

If Monsieur G. H. Sohle,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chesnut-street, who will give him some information of importance.

December 24, 1796. 6

50 Dollars Reward.

LOST, last evening, between eight and nine o'clock, as the subscriber was going to his house at the Falls of Schuylkill, from the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Francis Stewart, in Sugar-alley, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, above Market-street,

A black POCKET-BOOK,

Containing 1190 Dollars, in Bank-Notes
From 5 to 100 Dollars each,

One of which was of the Branch-Bank of New-York, and several papers, such as receipts and orders.—The road the subscriber took, was the Falls road, crossing at the Upper Ferry.

Whoever finds the above Pocket-Book, and returns it to the subscriber at the Falls, or to his father-in-law, mr. Stewart, living in Sugar Alley, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES HAFFY.

Feb. 3. 5.

Clocks and Watches.
LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large assortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, consisting of horizental, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with seconds, of superior workmanship and elegance; also capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, seconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, brass works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d2m

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

Brokers Office, and
COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the busines of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1706. m&wtf

Will be published, on Wednesday next,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers, price One Dollar and twenty-five cents, elegantly printed on wove paper, and hot-pressed, by John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The CONSTITUTIONS of the several States,

With each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations. By WILLIAM SMITH, of South-Carolina, L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar. February 6 mwf

FOR SALE,
About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street

January 26. mwfsf

By Authority.
Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.	500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos	15,000
9,400 do.	0 15	do.	141,000
	10,054 Prizes		300,000
	19,946 Blanks		
	30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars		300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-street, John Hay, North Third-street and Henry Sweyer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,
No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

Houses and Lots for sale,

BY the Subscriber, in the town of West-Chester, Chester county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the great state-road, leading Westward. Viz. No. 1. A two-story Stone House, the corner of High and Gay streets, 40 feet front by 34 feet deep, including a very convenient store-house: the House contains ten well-finished rooms, a kitchen and entry: the Lot is 144 feet front on Gay-street, —equal to any stand in West-Chester. No. 2. A two-story stone house adjoining, 27 feet front, containing eleven well-finished rooms, both being ceiled in the garrets, house and lot same depth as the other, a kitchen, &c.—cellars under both houses, with good stables on the lots. These Houses are almost new, done by good workmen, in a masterly manner. No. 3. a Lot 42 feet front. No. 4, 34 feet. No. 5, 44 feet. No. 6, 229 feet, all of them ten rods deep. On two of the above are erected three log and frame houses, two stories high, cellars under the whole, and a small stable to each.

The above Lots are situated near the Court-House. The whole will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 21st and 22d days of February next, at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Possession may be had the first of April next. The Title is indisputable.

JOHN KINNARD.

January 28 ¶22w3w

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 &1m2awtf

No. 170.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 24th day of January in the twenty-first year of the independence of the United States of America, John Thompson of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following to wit—

"A Comparative View of the Constitutions of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States, exhibiting in tables the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions under the several heads of administration: with notes and observations. By William Smith of South-Carolina, LL. D. and member of the Congress of the United States."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania

Feb. 1. 1aw3

DANCING
TAUGHT BY
MRS. *BYRN,*

Of the New Theatre, *To Ladies only.*

THINKING it a great advantage for them to have a *Female Tutor* in that art, pledges herself to their parents and friends to take all possible care in their instruction.

In addition to the Dances taught in Philadelphia, means to teach the Minuet, Minuet de la Cour, Allemand, Gavot, Quadrilles, Strathspeys, and all Scotch Dances; and above all to pay particular attention to that very necessary part *Polite Address.* For particulars enquire of Mrs. BYRN, No. 70 north Eighth-street. Februry 6 mwftf

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,

A most capital and extensive Assortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the most esteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the most extensive ever imported into this city.

The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17. §

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

January 12. ttstf

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the directors have declared a dividend of THIRTY DOLLARS per share, on the business of the last six months: which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 10th instant.

SAM. W. FISHER, SEC'Y.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2d, 1797. dt10th.

Bank of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inst.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not sooner sold.

January 4 6

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Shareholders as as have not paid their assessments on their shares—to pay the same immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth-street, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the same within thirty days from the 4th of February, instant, the several forfeitures will be strictly exacted, in conformity to the 21st article of association.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.

Feb. 2. 4— §30

Washington Canal Lottery,
No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of	20,000	dollars,	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
3750 ditto	12		69,008
To be raised for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

A PARCEL OF VERY FINE
St. Croix Sugars and Rum,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, and
LAGUIRA HIDES,
For Sale by

Feb. 7.—§2w *JAMES YARD.*

TO BE SOLD,
The Time of a smart, active, young
Negro Wench,

BETWEEN 13 and 14 years of age, and just had the small pox. For terms, apply at Mr. WILLIAM BAXTER's, in south Front-street, No. 312, below Almond-street.

February 7 ¶4t

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

This Day is Published,

By BIOREN & MADAN, at their Printing Office, No. 77, Dock-street, and sold by the principal Bookfellers in this City.

The American Annual Register;

Or historical Memoirs of the United States, for the Year 1796.

No. 167.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the 19th day of January in the Twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Bioren & Madan of the said district have deposited in this Office the title of a Book the Right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following to wit:

"The American Annual Register, or Historical "Memoirs of the United States, for the year 1796.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States entituled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk Pennsylvania District.

January 25. 1aw4

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerset County, and State of Maryland,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the office of Principal Teacher in the said school is vacant.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the higher Greek and Latin Classics, Geography, and the Mathematics, with such other branches of literature as are usually taught in such schools, would meet with liberal encouragement, and, it is believed, would obtain a very eligible settlement. For the present, the Trustees would be willing to contract with a person capable of taking charge of a Grammar School.

As this Institution is provided with buildings sufficient to accommodate the principal and his family, and from seventy to eighty boys; a library, an excellent philosophical and mathematical apparatus, globes, maps, &c; has respectable funds, and is situated in a plentiful and agreeable part of the country; nothing seems wanting to make it rank among the most useful seminaries in this part of the Union, but a suitable character to preside in it.

Proposals may be addressed to the subscriber, in Princess-Anne, in the neighborhood of the Academy, or to Doctor MARTIN L HAYNIE, No 83, north Third-street, Philadelphia, or to the Printer hereof.

EZEKIEL HAYNIE.

January 20. Feb. 7. tu&f8w

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]